





(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)  
BABE OF LOWER  
BABYLON.  
JAMES GREENWOOD  
(THE AMATEUR CASUAL)

CHAPTER VI.—(CONTINUED).

“I was two down-hearted for it to be

my while to stay in the market

longer, and I came away even

than when I arrived there, for it

was penniless. The scanty

fast I had partaken of four hours

before I had afforded me last

comfort, and I was hungry, and to

make matters worse, well-nigh wet

as well, for the rain did not

until seven o'clock. I was very

able, and wandered about the

all day long, vaguely “looking

for a job,” and growing more hungry

inconsolable every hour. Towards

the end I so desperately hard

to sell my under-flannel if I

find anyone who would buy it,

and dried on my back by this time,

being still near the river-side, and

being out, I got behind a

and took of the hamlet, which

new one, and sold it at a second-

clothes shop for fivepence.

I was very hungry, but determined

to be economical. I went along look

for a baker's shop. A pen far of

it would be as much as I could

for my supper, and, after that, I

find my way back to the wag

in which I had slept with the other

the night previous.

It was a sort of right to

lodging, although it was not

comfortable one. It had cost me

one, and I had been given to

restand by the other lads who were

to sleeping there that, having

paid my footing, I was free to

the vehicle with them.

I should have fourpence left for

morning, and, allowing twopence in

breakfast, I should still have

one left to start on to look for a

unfortunately, my thrifty cal

culations were completely upset by a

shop that was revealed to me be

I discovered a baker's. It

was a place where hot suppers as

as dinners were provided, and the

things were just being dished up,

and eaten nothing since five o'clock

morning. I sniffed the sav

some time before I arrived at

cock-shop, and was instantly

surprised to find that I had

discovered a baker's.

It was the opposite side of the

road, all piping hot. There was beef,

and boiled and a great, brown

all-pie-freash which one edge-shaped

had been carved, showing the

choice steak and kidney within, and

the veal and ham, and there was

leg of pork, with its scored and

crackling in prime first-cut

meals! such luxuries were not

one who had but fivepence. But

there was that on view that was fairly

in my means. A cook brought it

from the kitchen below, even while

was gazing longingly through the

curious window panes. It was a great

tin dish of hot baked plum

pudding, and scarcely was it placed on

counter, when a boy went in and

down a penny, and was served with

a square chunk of it on a cabbage

could not help it. Resisted as is

influence of the magnet to the

lode, so was I powerless to withstand

attraction of that baked plum pud

and I went and parted with

of my precious pennies, and a slice

was mine.

I must again remark,

I had eaten nothing since five

lock that morning, and I had been

wandering about the streets all day.

and I know how many inches square

a slice was, or in how few mouthfuls

disposed of it.

Strictly speaking, it was but one

mouthful, for there was no pause in

the act of eating between each fresh bite,

and I should think, from the one great

depth I drew as I swallowed the last

breath, that respiration must have been

suspended meanwhile.

It was very delicious. The worst of

it did not in the least allay my crav

for food. I felt more hungry than

ever. The only means by which I

could escape further temptation

as to taking to my heels, and run

ning away as fast as I could.

But I had not courage enough.

I staggered, and loitered, and reasoned

with myself, but it was all of no use.

went back, and bought a second pen

ny. After eating it, I resolved to

asked my pace, and got as far as the

rest corner, but there my steps

and I came to a stand-still. I

could not tear myself away. Reckless

consequences, I ran back to the

shop, bought three slices with my

remaining threepence, and ate them.

I felt much more comfortable after

and it being as yet only eight

clock, and too early to seek my lodg

under the railway arches. I saun

up the Mile End-road towards

the station.

“I am going to stand still under

the railway arches, with three other

other boys.

“And where are you going to sleep

to-night?”

“Along with them again, if they

will let me.”

She made no remark on that, but,

taking my hand again in her own,

walked along with me. She was on

the outer side of the pavement, and

when at length her stick touched a

lamp-post she came to a standstill,

and said:

“Is there anybody coming along?”

“Only a woman and a little girl.”

She waited until they had passed,

in the light of the lamp, and, screening

her eyes with her hand, bent down as

though to look at me, though peering

into her face I could not make out that she had any eyes to see with.

The scrutiny seemed to satisfy her, for she remarked:

“I wonder now if you have been

telling a pack of lies or if it is a fact

that you have no parents and no

home.”

“I have had boy with her, who seemed

be much my own age and size. He

was decently dressed, as was the blind

woman, and, standing at her side, he

held out a sort of tin cup, into which

charitable people were to drop their

contributions. The old woman's sing

was not much to listen to, but she

seemed to get a good many half-pen

ny. A man came by, and put two in the

up, and the boy, with a quick move

ment, took them out.

But he gave only one to the old

woman. The other he slipped into his waistcoat pocket.

I was standing close by, and he

seemed to be aware that I saw what he did, but he only grinned at me. It

was all in an instant, and he was in

the act of grinning, when, quickly as a cat dabs at a mouse, the old woman made a pounce on him, and clutched the hair of his head.

“You wicked little thief,” she exclaimed; “now I've caught you at it.” He wriggled under her grasp, and tried to get away, but she held on tight and gave a twist with her bony knuckles that made him roar with pain.

“You young robber,” cried the old woman; “I've often suspected you, now I've found you out.”

“So the people shall find you out if you don't let go,” blubbered the boy, whose hair was in danger of being torn out by the roots. “Leave me alone, I'd hear! I say everybody, she ain't no more blind than what I am. She says she blind me a'penny.” How could she, if she hadn't got the use of her eyes? Ah—h, who-o—”

CHAPTER VII.

I BEGAN MRS. CROOKWEED'S BOY. BOB BRAYSER GIVES ME SOME HORRIFYING PRIVATE INFORMATION, WHICH, THOUGH INCREASINGLY INTRIGUING, TURNS OUT TO BE BUT TOO TRUE.

I found that the old lady whose acquaintance I had made lived near Stepney Green. The house was a small one, consisting of only two rooms and a sort of outhouse beyond. Still, having it on my own mind that Mrs. Crookweed (that she told me was her name) was little better than a beggar, I thought no other than that her home must be a very poor and miserable one, and I wondered at the sort of bed I should have.

More than 20 years ago a woman had thrown vitriol in her face. She showed me her face in the full light of the table-lamp. She was awfully ugly. I could make out, now I looked close at her, that she had been a front and back parlour of fair size and a bed in each. But that in the front room was merely a matress laid on the floor with sheets and blankets. The room was otherwise furnished for living in. It was carpeted, and there was a hearth rug and a brass fender and fire-irons, and a nice table in the centre, and a chair standing by the window. The window was a front and back parlour of fair size and a bed in each. But that in the front room was merely a matress laid on the floor with sheets and blankets. The room was otherwise furnished for living in. It was carpeted, and there was a hearth rug and a brass fender and fire-irons, and a nice table in the centre, and a chair standing by the window. The window was a front and back parlour of fair size and a bed in each. But that

## OUR OMNIBUS.

## PIPER PAN.

The months of January and February are generally rather quiet in the musical world, but this year there are nearly a hundred concerts fixed for the first seven weeks at the two Queen's and St. James's Halls alone; besides which there are various performances announced at the Prince's, Steinway, and Albert Halls. It may, therefore, be concluded that we are more than ever near the designation of being a musical nation. Such a lengthy list of concerts shows there is a demand for music at this period. The young people home from college and school for the Christmas holidays are evidently filled with desire to hear some good singing and instrumentation, in addition to paying the usual visits to pantomime, play, and circus.

It is possible that the Carl Rosa Opera Company may be enabled to give a few evening performances, as well as the matinees already announced. The troupe open at Daly's Theatre on Monday week, probably with "Jeanne Deans," the opera written for them by the young Scotch composer, Mr. Hamish McCunn. This work, it may be remembered, was produced at Edinburgh about two years ago; but has not been heard in London, and great interest, therefore, centres in its production.

Another work which will probably be produced by the Carl Rosa Company during their season in the metropolis is the late Benjamin Godard's "La Vivandière," which was called by the Parisians the French "Cavalleria Rusticana." The music of the opera is said to be delightful in character, and abounding in melody. When the composer died, he had not finished the orchestration of the last two acts, but it was afterwards completed by his pupil, M. Paul Vidal.

I have before alluded to the excellence of the music provided at the St. James's Theatre. Mr. George Alexander has made it a still greater feature in his latest production, "The Prisoner of Zenda," having commissioned Mr. Walter Slaughter to compose a prelude, coronation march, princess's anthem, and national hymn, which are all effectively employed during the progress of the play.

Mr. Albert Visetti's enthusiasm for the cause of English music is well known, so it is not surprising to learn that he has gone to Rome in the hope of arranging performances of "The Golden Legend," "Parry's" "Ode to St. Cecilia," and "Blest Pair of Syrens." Mr. Visetti has worked so zealously and continuously to introduce the works of British composers into Italy, that his efforts are bound to meet with support in time.

After more than one postponement, "Pepita Jiminez," a new opera by the well-known Spanish composer, Señor Albeniz, was successfully produced on Sunday last at the Liceo Theatre, Barcelona. The music is said to be far in advance of anything Señor Albeniz has done before, and the libretto is a powerful one, founded upon Juan Valera's novel, and written by an English librettist, who writes under the nom-de-plume of "Mountjoy."

Mr. Vert will personally conduct the party of Madame Albani, Mr. Norman Salmon, and Mr. Lane Wilson, who sail on Wednesday week by the Teutonic, for Canada and the Eastern States, for a concert tour, which has been arranged for them by Mr. Vert. I understand that the popular musical agent and director will return here directly he has finished other business in America.

Haydn's "Seasons" (Spring), Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Saint-Saëns's "10th Psalm" will be performed at the next concert of the Queen's Hall Choir, which takes place on Wednesday week. The vocalists are Miss Hilda Wilson, Marian MacKensie, and Dews, Mrs. Eliza Heron, Fisk, and Madame Cole; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ivor Mackay, Lloyd Chandos, and Ben Davies. Mr. Alberto Randagger will conduct as usual.

Mr. Francis Cunningham Woods, organist of Exeter College, Oxford, has been appointed music master of Highgate School, in succession to the late Mr. W. G. Wood. The new master is an M.A. and Mus. Bac. of Oxford, private organist to the Duke of Marlborough, and conductor of the Oxford Choral and Philharmonic Society. He was formerly a pupil of Sir Arthur Sullivan at the National Training School of Music.

Lady Hall's reception at the Popular Concerts on the occasion of her first appearance since her recent bereavement was the cause of a most prolonged and heartfelt burst of applause, and sympathetic for the widow of a great musician, as well as pleasure at welcoming back a distinguished artist. Lady Hall was visibly affected, and it was not without a struggle that she mastered her emotion sufficiently to play her solo.

I am informed that Mr. Maddison, of the firm of Metzler and Co., has just made arrangements in Paris for the purchase of the English rights in the posthumous works of Gounod and Benjamin Godard.

The popular baritone, Mr. Plunket Greene, sailed for America on Wednesday last for a tour in the United States. He will remain for the Cincinnati Festival, and return here in time for the London season.

Miss Fanny Wentworth, the accomplished lady entertainer, la Grossmith, has also left for America to fulfil engagements, on the expiration of which she will return to England and undertake a tour in the provinces under the management of Mr. Daniel Mayer.

Misses Chappell are making quite a feature of dramatic recitations at their present series of St. James's Hall Ballad Concerts. Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Bannister have already appeared, and negotiations are being made to secure the services of Mrs. Langtry for some future dates.

Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be sung by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall on Thursday evening. The artists engaged are Madame Medora Henniss, Miss Margaret Hoare, Miss Clara Butt, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. The duet, "The Lord is a Man of War," will, as usual, be sung by a choir of 400 tenors and basses. Sir Joseph Barnby will, of course, conduct.

I am sure a great many musicians will support the concert, which is to be given at Queen's Hall on Monday week for the benefit of Mr. Percy Notcutt, who has suffered severe pecuniary losses, owing to the failure of his undertaking, the Musical Exchange.

So great was the success obtained here by the Strauss Orchestra last year, that arrangements are being made with two more cele-

brated continental bands to perform at the Imperial Institute in the summer.

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

An interesting addition has just been made to the Zoological Society's vivarium in the shape of a young manatee. It was captured in a river near Para, Brazil, and reached the gardens on Jan. 4. Since its arrival it has made itself quite at home in one of the tanks in the Republic house. There have previously been only four specimens of the manatee exhibited in the menagerie. Of these the first was acquired in 1875, but only lived a month. The second, however, which arrived in 1889, lived for a considerable time; the other two (a male and a young) which were sent from Jamaica last year, died almost as soon as they reached the gardens. Most of us, I think, are interested in exhibitions of curious animals, and the opportunity thus afforded of examining a specimen of this extraordinary creature should not be lost, if it is seldom seen in captivity, and is becoming scarcer every day.

It is supposed that the manatee was the mermaid of the ancients, which we all know has been depicted with a human female's head and body and fish's tail. At a distance it might be difficult to mistake it for a part of one of these animals for a lady standing in the water, but on closer inspection it would be difficult to point out where the similarity comes in. On account of the trade carried on in its skin and oil the manatee is becoming very scarce, and probably not many years hence we shall hear that it has followed in the footsteps of Steller's sea-cow—a close relation—which formerly was abundant in Behring's Sea, but was soon exterminated by man. The manatee feeds entirely upon vegetables.

An obliging correspondent at Mendoza, Argentine Republic, has sent me a following account of an extraordinary attachment formed by a dog for a cow. "A telegraph clerk here, belonging to this Estancia, had a flock of 10 sheep, and he trained up a dog to look after them. After a time he sold the sheep, and the dog was left without occupation. A cow in his possession had just calved, and the dog took upon himself the duties of nurse. At first the cow resented this intrusion, but at last she allowed it, and the calf and the dog now always go together at night. The cow will not allow any strange dog near her, but the favoured one is in her company day and night, and while she is feeding in the fields the dog hunts about for birds or animals to satisfy his appetite. His master cannot get him to leave the cows, and attend to his watch-dog duties at home."

I would like to impress upon all of my readers who are owners of pet animals the necessity of having by them for reference a book on their feeding, management, and proper treatment in health and disease. Many persons who have pets often put them to a great deal of suffering by improperly feeding or otherwise mismanaging them, and when from these causes their pets get out of sorts they are filled with anxiety, and, from lack of knowledge, either give them something that ought not to be given them or leave them to get over their illnesses without treating them. If a handy book on the subject, of which there are numbers published at low cost, were within reach, a simple remedy for such ailments could be found which would at once alleviate any anxiety for the welfare of the pet, and save the trouble of writing for advice, and the suspense of waiting, sometimes for a considerable time, for it.

Last week a friend of mine, having occasion to set some traps for mice, which had been making depredations on the contents of a large store house, captured one that had evidently been a warrior amongst his own kind. He was of very large size and covered with scars, and one of his eyes had been knocked out of its socket, and was hanging by a piece of skin, quite frieze, and down on a rock, where a young cat was ready to pounce upon him, instead of running away he sat out on his haunches and awaited the attack of the cat. On pouncing the mouse leapt at her and fastened his teeth into her lips, and there hung on like grim death. This so frightened the cat that she turned tail and bolted as soon as she had shaken the mouse off. The latter appeared to be maddened with rage, for he actually pursued the cat round the room.

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending Jan. 7 include a common marmoset, 4 pratincoles, 4 marbled ducks, 2 passerine parrakeets, a ring-necked parrakeet, a manatee, a southern river hog, a black-headed spider monkey, 2 doves, a Leadbeater's cockatoo, 2 polecats, 2 West African love-birds, and 2 king penguins.

Of the foregoing list that of the most interesting to our English readers will be the polecats. This animal, the ancestor of the ferret, and the largest of our weasel tribe, was once abundant in the British Isles, but on account of its persecution it is becoming very rare; indeed it is seldom met with at the present time in the south of England. In game preserves its presence is certainly not desirable, but for all that it is used in trapping for vermin. I am of opinion, cannot have too many natural enemies. The other animal of interest, besides the manatee, about which I have given a note above, is the king penguin. This bird is the largest of the penguin tribe, and hails from the Antarctic regions. It is, as one would suppose from its build, essentially a water bird. Its short legs will not allow it to progress properly on land, and its flippers are only used in flying through the water, not through the air. Last year at the Zoo a smaller species of this bird—a rock-hopper penguin—was dressed in a little red coat and allowed to roam about the lawn, and a very comical object it looked.

## THE ACTOR.

There was a more than usually brilliant audience at the St. James's Theatre on the first night of "The Prisoner of Zenda." Much curiosity had been felt both as to the play itself and as to the way in which it would be staged. A certain number of us were interested in the appearance in the case of Mr. George Broadfoot, this being the debut of the Banciford's son as an actor. Naturally the debutante's parents were present, and it so happened that on this occasion Mr. and Mrs. Kendal made one of their rare visits to the theatre with which they were once so intimately connected.

Probably, however, no one was more eagerly sought after that evening than Miss Ellaline Terriss, who, with her husband, held quite a little levee in the foyer at the close of the play. The stalls were crowded with well-known people, such as Mrs. W. K. Clifford, novelist; Miss Hilda Hanbury, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, Mr. Clement Shorter, and so forth. The Baroness Burdett Coutts had her accustomed box. When the authors came on at the end, it was amusing to note the speed with which Mr. Anthony Hope received after he had made his bow.

It is rumoured that "The New Boy" may be followed at the Vandelle by a play by Mr. Robert Burdett, called "The Shop Walker." It would be singular if a piece with that title should be and be running alongside of "The Shop Girl," and both of them in the Strand. How is it by the way, that nobody has given us a "Shop Boy" or a

"Shop Man"? Where are our "original" dramatists? As an alternative to "The Shop Walker," my authority mentions a piece entitled "Good Old Times," but that is an old title. Messrs. Hall Caine and Wilson Barrett used it in the case of a piece produced at the Princess's.

Talking of titles, I see an announcement made for forthcoming pieces which have been christened "Good-bye, Sweethearts," and "A Close Shave." I think the authors will find that in the matter of those names they have been anticipated. Not only has "A Close Shave" been utilized, but there has also been a piece called "A Near Shave," which is the "originality" of dramatists!

It would seem that something is definitely settled about "True Blue" at last. "True Blue" is a play by Mr. Leonard Outram and Lieut. Stewart Gordon, R.N., in which the authors seek to picture life in the Navy as it is to-day. I gather it is now decided that the work shall follow "Cheer, Boys, Cheer" at the Olympic. It is to be produced by a syndicate, who, I am told, intend to do the thing well. And unquestionably a play of this description, if well done, ought to draw the town. It would chime in perfectly with public feeling at this juncture.

I have been reading American papers on the subject of Miss Nethersole's appearance in the British Army. Private Macdowell has passed severe examinations in no fewer than 10 Oriental languages, all more or less difficult. His latest achievement was to pass both the lower and higher standards in Pushtoo, a lovely lingo which is said to break ordinary teeth. As the gallant warrior is still quite young, he will probably equal or surpass the linguistic proficiency of the late Colonel Nasau Lee, who had the credit of being the most able converser in 27 different tongues.

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It may be racial prejudice on my part, but I confess to intense dislike of matrimonial unions between whites and blacks.

The progeny is sure to be dirty-coloured, one or even two generations may pass with

out the black strain making itself apparent, but it is certain to come into evidence sooner or later. But that matters comparatively little; a much more substantial objection to these unions is that they almost invariably produce matrimonial discord, owing to fundamental differences of opinion, of habit, and of taste. I know cases of the sort in which husband and wife have not a single idea in common; naturally and necessarily, the domestic relations of these ill-starred couples are always under sharp strain.

It is a pity, going on at Birmingham, I see, for shortening working hours in the bakers' trade. If it be true that many of the men put in 80 hours a week there can be no question about the genuineness of the alleged grievance. Baking is very arduous and exhausting labour, being performed for the most part in a high temperature, and on premises not too well provided with ventilation. I have always been of opinion that the provision of the first necessary of life should be undertaken by the State. The consumer would then have something to do with the conditions of the wheat market necessitated, while there would be no chance of adulteration or of short weight. The chief objection to this scheme is that it would entail heavy cash payments, thus bearing harshly on families whose earning power had temporarily ceased. That is, I admit, a serious difficulty, but perhaps the abolition of credit for bread might have the effect of inducing the thrifless to put by something, as the French working classes always do, against bad times.

The Jerry builder is beginning his old game again. Lately I have come across several in the provincial papers portraying that enterprising but entirely unscrupulous person in anything but flattering colours.

The Arun has been unshakable to a great extent, but some excellent roach have been taken from the Central Association water at Amberley. Mr. Glass, of the Waltham Green Society, had one scaling 1lb., and another member of the same club took one of 1lb. Pulborough has apparently been neglected, possibly from well-founded reports of an epidemic prevailing in the locality.

It says much for the increased purity of the Thames that the lampreys are beginning to put in an appearance at Hampton Court Weir, after nearly nine years absence. In three nights the fishermen there caught nearly 2,000, and there is now a fair prospect of their being taken in the river as in days gone by.

Very little has been done in the Lea. The most notable take of which particulars have reached me, is that of Mr. Levien, of the Golden Carp Anglers, Waltham Abbey, who, a few days since managed to secure 10lb. of good roach, the largest scaling 1lb. 3oz.

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It is a pity, going on at Birmingham, I see, for shortening working hours in the bakers' trade. If it be true that many of the men put in 80 hours a week there can be no question about the genuineness of the alleged grievance. Baking is very arduous and exhausting labour, being performed for the most part in a high temperature, and on premises not too well provided with ventilation. I have always been of opinion that the provision of the first necessary of life should be



## THE THEATRES.

## ST. JAMES'S.

In the plauditory welcome given to the new play founded on the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" on its production at the St. James's on Tuesday, yet another proof was offered of the revulsion in popular taste and sentiment from the New Woman, with her easy virtue and her hard vice, who, it may be taken, is at last banished from the English stage for good—in every sense of the word. For, be it noted, the hearty appreciation by audiences of the two latest productions in our theatres—"The Sign of the Cross" and "The Prisoner of Zenda"—evidently arises quite as much out of a sense of relief from the forbidding scenes of the morbid decadent drama, as from enjoyment by force of contrast of the whole-some romantic plays in question. Moreover, it cannot be said, as regards "The Prisoner of Zenda," that, apart from this purely ethical consideration, its dramatic quality is fully commensurate with the popular reception of Mr. Edward Rose's adaptation of Mr. Anthony Hope's well-known novel. For the play in its several parts is inconsistent with itself; starting in the quite superfluous new prologue, supplementing it with a sombre



## THE PROLOGUE.

tragic note, which is wholly changed afterwards throughout the first and second acts of the play proper, throughout the lightly humorous scenes exhibiting the cheery Rudolf Rassendyll treating as a jest his assumption of the title and function of the royal drunkard to whom as the result of being remotely akin he chances to bear so extraordinary a physical resemblance. After Rudolf's levity, as it is, despite its really sumptuous environments, comes another "volte face," from what may be described as a tone of fantastic farce to one of hot and strong melodrama of the deepest dye, with a mournful conclusion. To those who look for such artistic proportion and balance in a play as serve to beget illusion, the result produced is a bizarre feeling of crudeness leading to a general sense of unreality consequent upon the mental confusion caused by elements each good enough in itself, but too opposed in their essence and nature to blend in combination. But however true this may be to the critical observer, it is certain the general audience did not trouble to consider the story in this way as wanting in homogeneity, for carried away by the definiteness of Mr. George Alexander's lighting changes (to borrow a phrase from the music halls) from the gallant English gentleman to the Scottish German King, and the regal magnificence of the Court pageantry, the house applauded each impersonation by the same accomplished actor with nothing



## FOREST NEAR ZENDA.

less than enthusiasm. But it was melodrama for all that, and of a kind, it must be said, in which the master of the St. James's, and his equally accomplished fellow comedians, in expressing its personal artifices and startling coups de theatre, had to play rather low down from their oft-proven悲剧的 ability. There is no doubt that the beauty of the pictures, felt as much in the personal charm of the actresses as in the exquisite setting of the varied scenes, through which they appear, failed in no slight degree to complete, if not to create, the attraction of the spectacle. For Miss Evelyn Millard as the Princess Flavia, Rudolf's love, looked in her splendid Court robes as enticing as did the stately debutantes Miss Lily Hanbury, her equally graceful but more sober attire as the sad wrecked tool of Michael, the Black Eipheng, a part played with his wonted firmness and force of character by Mr. Herbert Waring. The part in the play, however, which was recognised as the most actual evidence of humanity as we see and realise it in our times, was the blunt, bluff old German, Colonel Sapt, who, as played to perfection by Mr. W. H. Vernon, stood out among his surroundings with the forceful reality of a Bismarck. Mr. George Bancroft made a very promising début in the character of a quaint, courtly old British ambassador, and Messrs. Laurence Cautley, W. H. Day, Allan Arnews, and the veteran Henry Lorraine, with Mr. G. P. Hawtrey and Miss Olga Brandon, were seen to the great advantage of the cast and the tableaux in secondary parts. The burden of the piece was almost wholly upon the head and shoulders of Mr. George Alexander, who made the most of the protean-like alternations of character he had to assume. No sign of unqualified acceptance and approval was wanting when the curtain finally fell.

## THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

This is a scene from the new romantic play, "The Sign of the Cross," written by Mr. Wilson Barrett, and produced by him recently at the Lyric Theatre, with great success. The play deals with the persecu-



## MURDER.

Mr. WILSON BARRETT. Miss MARY JEFFRIES. The Christians at Rome during the time of Nero, the interest centreing in the faithfulness unto death of a young and beautiful Christian girl, who, by her heroic conduct, not only gains her pagan lover to the new faith, but inspires him to share her martyrdom.

## NOVELTY.

A good many schemes have been tried at

this theatre from time to time, and the latest which promises to be successful, takes the form of weekly visits of touring companies. Our "Guardian Angel," a sensational melodrama in four acts, has been played to good houses, and a nautical drama, "Our Sailor Lad," will be presented to-morrow. As to the former, it practically bubbles over with pica and counter-plot; in fact, it contains enough story for a dozen such pieces. It was acted with no little effect. Miss Ellen Cranston, a slave, and "the guardian angel" who successfully thwarts villainy as represented by Mr. C. Burnett, being particularly good. There was no oaf of realism and the culminating point was reached when the lad of the piece was the child of the woman he had desired to marry, placed in a field of standing corn and in the track of a steamer, which he sets to work. Of course the guardian angel arrives once more in the nick of time; wickedness is defeated, and virtue reigns triumphant. Messrs. Gilbert Perry and J. Johnson have arranged the admission prices at ridiculously low figures for a theatre situated in the West-end.

## BEHIND THE SCENES.

Mr. Hare appeared last Monday for the first time in America as Benjamin Goldsmith in "A Pair of Spectacles," the unan- and unqualified success. The unanimous verdict of the audience was fully endorsed by the New York Press.—In the same city Madame Sarah Bernhardt, during her forthcoming tour in the United States, intends producing the play written States, intends producing the play written by herself, entitled "La Duchesse Catherine." If successful there, the piece will be brought by her to London when she comes to us next summer.—The news is cabled across the Atlantic that a western American millionaire has wired an offer of marriage to Miss Marie Studholme of the English "Artist's Model" company, now playing in New York. The proposal has been made on the strength of the fair actress' likeness in photograph plus the popular report which has reached her admirer of her personal attractions. What the answer has been, may be, or must be, is not known. The rumour, however, is current that she is already married.—Prompted by his success collaborating as a playwright with Mr. Hicks in the new Adelphi drama, Mr. George Edwards has designed as adaptor upon the latest Parisian success, "L'Hôtel Libre-Exchange," which, it may be remarked, will require deft manipulation in the conversion to escape the veto of the English dramatic censor.—Mr. Tred has succeeded in obtaining a judge's injunction against an American manager named Bowkett on the eve of his bringing out a pirated version of "Trilby." "The Fool of the Family," a comedy by Mr. Fergus Hume, is now in active rehearsal at the Duke of York's Theatre, which, owing to the swift collapse of "Tommy Atkins," remains closed till the new piece is ready. It is satisfactory to note that Miss Gertrude Kingston will recover from the sudden indisposition which struck her after her first performance of the military melodrama in good time to play in the new piece.

## CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

It was a graceful idea to signalise Lady Hall's return to the concert platform after the absence caused by the death of her lamented husband by including in the programme of the Monday "Pop," Tchaikowsky's piano forte trio in "A Minor." "In Memory of a Great Artist." It is stated that the work had not before been heard in this country, but we believe the significance of the performance was all the more marked by reason of the fact that the late Sir C. Hallé was the first to introduce the work into England. The trio is not by any means as sombre a piece of writing as some might expect, but it is a clever and characteristic composition. As to its interpretation, the only fault was committed by Herr Reisenauer, who, capable but conceited, quite overshadowed his colleagues. The scheme of Mr. Bispham's second concert was a curious mixture of the old and the new, including as it did unfamiliar works by British composers, such as Dibdin and Shield, and Mr. Walford Davies' setting of Browning's "Prospero" for bass voice and strings (an excellent effort) and a setting of Herrick's "To Daffodils" by Mr. Crofton, a pupil at the Royal College. Mr. Bispham sang with his usual dash and artistic feeling, and Mr. Leonard Burridge made a first appearance after his German tour.—Madame Bellé-Cole was at the Queen's Hall, and also in the evening concert at the Queen's Hall, and also in the evening, when in the small hall the Carradus String Quartet were responsible for the greater part of the programme.—In connection with Sabbath day music notice should also be taken of the vocal and instrumental concert given in the evening at the Stanley Hall, Junction-road, N., where performances were given by an orchestra of 25 executants, led by Mr. L. Poynton, and conducted by Mr. Van Hoozen. It is satisfactory to note that the movement inaugurated in the West end has extended to the North of London, and we wish all success to the Sunday Concert Syndicate concerned in the venture.—On Wednesday, 22nd inst., the fourth concert of the season of the Queen's Hall Choir will be devoted to Haydn's "Seasons" (Spring), "The Hymn of Praise," and Saint Saëns' "The Heavens Declare."

## TRAGEDY IN WESTMINSTER.

An attempt at wife murder, followed by the suicide of the husband, occurred early on Friday morning at York-street, Westminster. Shortly after 5 a.m. the police were called to that street, and there found a man, named John Hill, with his throat cut—his head being half-severed from his body—lying on the floor of a front room. Beside the dead man was a shoemaker's knife, with which the wound had evidently been inflicted. The wife of deceased, Ellen Hill, who was suffering from several scalp wounds, stated that between 4 and 5 she was awakened by a blow on the head from a large iron bar. She saw her husband, who had been sleeping in the chair, standing over her with the weapon, and she would have been killed by a second blow had not the force of it been broken by the contact of the poker with the low ceiling. She screamed for help, and a lodger, named Patrick Keogh, rushed into the room to her protection. Keogh informed the constable that he saw deceased holding his wife against the wall, with a knife in his hand, and that it was only after a severe struggle that he (Keogh) succeeded in forcing Hill into a chair and disarming him. Pending the arrival of the police the woman went for protection to Keogh's apartments, deceased being locked in his room. On the constable and lodgers in the house forcing the door Hill was discovered as before described. The dead man left a letter in pencil on the table stating that he had been actuated by jealousy, and that Keogh was the cause of it all. The letter also requested that his (deceased's) mother, Mrs. Patrick, of Hallidays street, Birmingham, should be informed of what had occurred. Mrs. Hill, whose life was attempted, was a cleaner at Scotland Yard.

PORTUGAL CHECKMATES GERMANY.

A Houter's Lisbon telegram says Portugal maintains neutrality in the Transvaal affair, and will permit neither Germans nor British to land, or to traverse her territory. It will be observed that the refusal of Portugal to let England land at Delagoa Bay is merely a diplomatic supplement to her refusal to let Germany land. Delagoa Bay is of only moderate importance to us, but Germany has no other way of reaching the Transvaal. The German colonial party is thus checked, as any attempt to reach Pretoria will not constitute an act of war. On Thursday afternoon inquiry was made at the Portuguese Legation as to the attitude of Portugal with respect to the request to allow German marines to land at Lorenzo Marques for a march on the Transvaal. Although no official information of Portugal's refusal could be given, it was declared to be absolutely certain that if such a request had been made it would not be acceded to by Portugal. The dead man left a letter in pencil on the table stating that he had been actuated by jealousy, and that Keogh was the cause of it all. The letter also requested that his (deceased's) mother, Mrs. Patrick, of Hallidays street, Birmingham, should be informed of what had occurred. Mrs. Hill, whose life was attempted, was a cleaner at Scotland Yard.

ERNEST FOR TWENTY YEARS.—A correspondent writes: "Over twenty years ago, when I was a boy, I was given to me without my knowledge or consent and transformed me from a drunken, id, and worthless scoundrel into a man of honour and a good citizen. The cost of a few shillings." Full particulars of this new and marvellous DUTY-KEEPER'S CURE gladly forwarded to me by the author, Mr. Ernest, 10, New Bond-street, Deptford, Deptford, London, S.W. (Adv.)

TOBACCOISTS' CONFERENCE, See Ills. Guide and Catalogue of the Conference, 10, New Bond-street, Deptford, S.E. OXFORDING CO. LTD. Established 1861. The oldest firm for all trades in a reputation of 30 years.—Mr. H. M. M. (Adv.)

## BRITISH RESPONSE TO KAISER'S INSOLENCE.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

## STRONG FLYING SQUADRON.

## STRENGTHENING THE CHANNEL FLEET.

## PORTUGAL CHECKMATES GERMANY.

## ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

In view of the grave situation created by the attitude of Germany in Transvaal, the War Office and Admiralty have promptly arrived at a most important decision with a view to strengthening our defensive position. Orders were on Wednesday sent to the three leading naval yards for the immediate commissioning of six ships to form a Flying Squadron to be commissioned on Tuesday. The object of this move is to have an additional squadron ready to go anywhere which may either reinforce a fleet already in commission, if thought desirable, or may constitute a separate force to meet any direction where danger may exist.

The ships selected are the Revenge, the Royal Oak, the Gibraltar, the Theseus, the Charybdis, and the Hermione, all of which are reckoned to give a good account of themselves in any naval combat. A brief description of these vessels will be interesting. The Revenge and Royal Oak are first-class battle-battle-ships, and are sister ships of the Royal Sovereign class. Each has a displacement of 14,150 tons, and is of the following dimensions:—Length, 380 feet; breadth, 75 feet; and depth of beam, 27 feet 6 inches. Their registered speed is 17 knots, and they are protected with steel plates varying from 18 to 26 inches in thickness. Each is armed with four 67-ton guns and 10 six-inch quick-firing and 38 other smaller and machine guns, besides seven fish torpedo tubes. The Revenge was built by Palmers at Jarrow, and the Royal Oak by Laird's at Birkenhead. They were constructed in 1891-2, but neither has yet been in commission. The two first-class cruisers Gibraltar and Theseus are sister vessels, and were launched in 1892, the former from Glasgow, and the latter at Blackwall. They are built of steel, and are copper-sheathed. Their length is 360 feet, with a breadth of 60 feet, and a displacement of 7,700 tons. Their indicated horse-power is 12,000, giving a speed of 19.7 knots. They are armed with two 22-ton guns, 10 6-inch quick-firing, and 17 other quick-firing, as well as machine guns. Each is also fitted with four torpedo tubes. The Gibraltar has since her commission only been employed in conveying relief crews to China. The Hermione and Charybdis are second-class steel cruisers, copper-sheathed, with 4,360 tons displacement, and 9,000 indicated horse-power, and a speed of 19.3 knots. Their armament consists of two 6-inch quick-firing, eight 4.7-inch ditto, and nine other quick-firing, as well as machine guns. They are also fitted with torpedo tubes. The Hermione was built at Devonport, and the Charybdis at Sheerness, and both were launched in 1893. Their armament consists of two 6-inch quick-firing, eight 4.7-inch ditto, and nine other quick-firing, as well as machine guns. They are also fitted with torpedo tubes. The admiral of the Flying Squadron, the Theseus, is rear-admiral A. T. Dale, commander in chief of the Flying Squadron, and will hoist his flag on the Revenge, the command of which is entrusted to Capt. the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Hume, C.B., Capt. Burges Watson commands the Royal Oak, Capt. Hughes-Hallett the Gibraltar, Capt. C. Campbell the Theseus, Capt. C. R. Arbuthnot the Hermione, and Capt. J. M. Quhares the Charybdis. Rear-admiral A. T. Dale takes command of the Flying Squadron, and will hoist his flag on the Revenge, the command of which is entrusted to Capt. the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Hume, C.B., Capt. Burges Watson commands the Royal Oak, Capt. Hughes-Hallett the Gibraltar, Capt. C. Campbell the Theseus, Capt. C. R. 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## IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

## GERMAN WIFE'S PETITION

WENSLAU V. WENSLAU.—Wife's petition.—Mr. Warburton, who appeared for petitioner, said the parties were married on Aug. 26, 1880, at the Registry Office, Marylebone. Mrs. Wenslau was constantly assaulted by her husband, and in October, 1883, he turned her out of the house because she refused to maintain him by misconduct. He being a professional boxer and fighter, was a man of considerable physique. He insisted that she should go to South Africa and earn there money by misconduct, instead of which she led a respectable life there, she becoming a housekeeper. In her evidence she said she was a German by birth, and came with her husband to this country in 1880. He now kept a club. She got the money to go to Africa from her father. She went to Johannesburg.—Replying to Mr. Justice Barnes, she said that when she was living with her husband she earned money in the way which had been suggested. She was forced to do it by him.—Mr. Warburton said the husband's conduct came under the description generally known as "a bully."—Examination continued. Since her return from Africa, where she lived a respectable life, he had followed her about, and had threatened her. She had sent him £10 from Africa.—Corroborative evidence having been given of cruelty, testimony was adduced that at a house in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the respondent misconducted himself.—Decree nisi, with costs.

## A WIFE DIVORCED.

MACLAUCHAN V. MACLAUCHAN AND BEST.—Hugh S. Maclauchan sought a divorce. There was no defence.—Mr. Pritchard appeared for petitioner, who deposed that he was married to the respondent on May 23, 1878, at St. Mark's Church, Bishoptonswearmouth. In May, 1894, he was living in Dulwich-road, where disputes occurred between them owing to his extravagance. A friend of hers, Miss Hesler, whose house, No. 97, Cornwall-road, Dulwich, was entered in April last.—Det.-insp. Conquest said he went to the prisoner's shop in Dulwich-road on Friday evening accompanied by Lady Hesler. Witness said, "You recollect this lady identifying some spoons and other articles which had been stolen from Cornwall-road?" The prisoner said he did, and witness then asked him if he had seen anything of the silver kettle that his wife's misconduct.—Mr. H. Utley, a friend of petitioner, said he saw the co-respondent, who made admissions, and afterwards signed a written statement.—Mr. Pritchard closed this in.—Decree nisi, with costs.

## POLICEMAN AS CO-RESPONDENT.

BONIFACE V. BONIFACE AND CATON.—Husband's petition.—Co-respondent's wife died several years ago, after which petitioner had to remunerate with his wife and Caton for the latter's visit to the house in Birkenhead during his (petitioner's) absence. They promised not to see or speak to each other again, but subsequently petitioner coming home unexpectedly one day, saw through a window his wife sitting on the policeman's knee with the latter's arm round her neck. As he (petitioner) went in at the front door the policeman "took his hook" through the back. His wife left him that day and went to live with Caton, with whom she was now living, and had given birth to twins.—After evidence by a midwife who attended respondent, his lordship granted a decree nisi with costs, and gave petitioner the custody of his 3 children.

## DOINGS OF A BROKER.

At South-western Police-court yesterday, Mr. Lane heard the adjourned summons against Francis Dale, broker, of Calmington-road, Camberwell, at the instance of Elizabeth Wright, living in Kendra-road, Balsall, for an irregular distress.—Defendant levied a distress upon the complainant's goods for £7, the amount of rent due, and took away £30 worth of property, including the bedding. The broker's man who was placed in possession left the house, but possession was regained by smashing a window.—The summons had been adjourned to give the complainant an opportunity of paying the rent, the real prosecutors—the Watch Committee—had no power under the Act of Parliament to do so. The act was ridiculous, and could not be enforced.—Dismissed.—Other summonses issued were not proceeded with.

## SUICIDE IN EASTCHEAP.

Yesterday a discovery was made in the basement of 42, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap, Henry Tyndall being discovered hanging by a strap to a beam. The premises are occupied by Mr. Fisher, who carries on the business of a caterer for dinners, &c., and deceased, who was only 20, was a waiter. It seems that on Friday he became very excited in a discussion about Transvaal affairs, in which he had taken a deep interest, and it is thought that his mind became deranged. A brother committed suicide last year by drowning. The body of Tyndall lies in the City mortuary awaiting an inquest.

## ANOTHER DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.

On Friday, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, an inquest was held by Mr. Langham on Richard Winterford, 6, son of a labourer, of Woodman-cottages, Albert-road, North Woolwich.—The mother stated that deceased had been in the hospital for some weeks suffering with an abscess in the stomach, and 4 times he was put under chloroform. On the 4th he underwent a 5th operation, and witness subsequently heard her child had died under the anaesthetic.—Dr. White, house surgeon, deposed that the first 4 operations were satisfactorily performed, and the child appeared to feel no ill effects of the chloroform. On the 4th inst. another operation became necessary, but a few moments after the chloroform was administered the child ceased breathing, and although everything was done to restore him, the child died 5 minutes after. Death was due to the effect of the anaesthetic.—Verdict, death by misadventure.

## SEQUEL TO A BURGLARY.

Isidore Van Stavern, diamond broker, of St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross, was charged at Clerkenwell with stealing diamonds to the value of £312 10s., the property of Leopold Keller, diamond merchant, of Hatton Garden.—Defendant, who had been allowed bail, was accused of obtaining the diamonds of prosecutor on approbation, and of falsely stating that he had lost them, when in reality he had sold them.—Mr. Kicketts, for the prosecution, said that restitution had been made, and Mr. Keller was willing to withdraw the charge.—Discharged.

## VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

1ST MIDDLESEX ENGINEERS.—Rec'd. Co. drill, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213rd, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313rd, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413rd, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513rd, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd,

FANCY DRESS BALL, COVENT GARDEN.

TUESDAY NIGHT, THE 11TH OF THE SEASON.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE 12TH.

PRIVATE BOXES (INCLUDING FOUR ADMISSIONS), 10 GUINEAS, &amp;

ADMISSIONS TO HALL, 10 GUINEAS, &amp; BOXES (RESERVED).

TO VIEW, 10.30 A.M. (ADMISSIONS TO VIEW, 10.30).

FANCY DRESS BALL, COVENT GARDEN.

THE INTERIOR OF THE ROOMS NIGHT

BY NIGHT.

WITH A FEW OF THE

THE DRAINED CANISTER, SHOWING MAKING THE BALLOON THE BOX.

GRANDEUR, 10.30 A.M.

CONDUCTOR, MR. J. G. GLOVER.

APPROVED BY J. LYNN AND CO.

FANCY DRESS BALL, COVENT GARDEN.

A 100-GUINEA STAIRWAY UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

A Lady's Evening Costume, in Worth of Paris, value 20

Dress, to be worn at 10.30, to be won at 10.30.

A Night, 10

which only enjoys internal self-government through the forbearance of its neighbour, no foreign power can be allowed to come. On that question Englishmen stand shoulder to shoulder in absolute agreement, without distinction of party, and the Government feel and know that in their resistance to foreign pretensions they have behind them the enormous driving power of the national will. The answer of England to the Imperial insolence has, in fact, come short and sharp, and precisely in the form in which we predicted last week that it would come. Writing on Sunday last we alone among our contemporaries of the press were in a position to give a forecast of the steps about to be taken by the Government to increase the naval and military resources of the country in South African waters and in Cape Colony. The news of the prompt equipment of the Flying Squadron has created the utmost surprise on the continent, where politicians, journalists, and the public in general have not yet realised the truth that England is in earnest in her intention to defend her rights in South Africa.

## DR. JAMESON AND ALL PRISONER RELEASED. CASUALTIES IN JAMESON'S FORCE

### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

A confirmation of Reuter's telegram which appears on page 1 was received early this morning, the news being received through Sir Hercules Robinson. It is added that the whole of Dr. Jameson's forces will be brought to this country to be dealt with as the Queen directs. Arrangements will very possibly be made to convey them from Cape Town to this country in a troopship.

In addition to the above the following despatch was received at the Colonial Office shortly after midnight:—

PERTH, Jan. 11.—Following is list of casualties in Jameson's force as far as can be ascertained. In many cases the initials cannot be obtained, as rolls were lost:—

KILLED.

A Troop—120 Sergeant Ruck; Troopers 432 N. Black, S. Sheppard, B. Troop—Troopers 343 Bista, 438 Edwards, 388 Hutchinson, C. Troop—Corporals 275 Beard, 428 Maree; Trooper J. Myer, D. Troop—Troopers 547 Hennessey, 549 Forster, Artillery Troop—324 Trooper Still, G. Troop—Late Bechuanaland Police—Troopers J. B. Lamb and Lee-lands, K. Troop—Late Bechuanaland Police—Troopers 1,133 D. B. Stone and L. Oster. WOUNDED.

Dangerously:—Insp. Wm. John Barry, of Ballymena, Cork; Troopers David Fraser, son of Gen. Sir David Fraser, Paul Wild, of Cape Town.

Severely wounded:—Francis Mostyn, Spencer Hall, Wimbleton; Stewart Bruce, Garden-street, Dundee; Corp. Frederick Dwyer, Port Nolloth; Francis Hickson (†), Nickson, Park Hill, Tewkesbury; Ernest Barnes, care of Mrs. Godfrey Merton, Surrey; James McVety, Oldham-road, Manchester; William MacLachlan, care of F. Richardson, 28, Fenchurch-street; Sampson Burrows, Holden's Brewery, Birmingham; Dermir Fyvie, of Natal; Thomas Lynn, Leighton-terrace, Galashiels.

Following slightly wounded: all in hospital from sickness; all doing well—Col. Gray, Maj.-C. Gibbs; Malcombe Den, Granville Pomeroy, D. trooper 569, L. Gorringe, G. trooper; Troopers George G. Payne and Arthur Rowley. Troop not known: Trooper John Wilson, 33, Oval, Hackney-road, Musgrave Beadon (late C.M.R.); Fredk. Stannard, 184, Kennington Park-road; Fredk. Hayes, of Marlborough, Wilts; E. A. Berry, T. M. Brooke, Edward Farmery, Henry Callanan, Alfred Walters, Alexander Gardner, Charles Hoskins, Glyn Harwood, James Burden, Cecil Rowe, William Law, Thomas Willows, Richard Bown, Harry Steer, William Mack, Harold Adams, Acton Arthur Paul, Henry Shone, Cecil Maloney, Fredk. Walker, 1850, Trooper Friedman; 2,169, Trooper Hall; 2,284, Trooper Logan.

Missing.—A Troop—Troopers 414, Valle; 77, Weinstahl, B. Troop—Troopers 477, Haddington; 362, Kirkpatrick; 402, Wilmans; 413, Wiley; 206, Larson. Unknown:—Dodge, C. Troop—Trooper 536, Cobhill; 527, Kelsan; 439, Patinson; 532, Lieber; 534, Thiebert, D. Troop: 254, Corp. Kehs; Troopers 250, T. William; 533, Holt; 550, Edgecombe; 166, Manning, G. trooper; 1,351, Corp. Balland, K. trooper; Farn; Corp. Davidson; 2,236, Trooper Chalke; 1,650, Trooper Friedman; 2,169, Trooper Hall; 2,284, Trooper Logan.

Many of these (missing) are supposed to have escaped to Johannesburg. I sent one of my staff to visit the wounded at Krugersdorp yesterday, and he reports that the hospital is clean and comfortable and the men well looked after. Inform Lord Coventry his son is getting on wonderfully well, the wound being only slight. He was cheerful and happy.

Regret to state that I have just heard that Trooper David Fraser died this morning of his wounds.

## VOLUNTEERS YESTERDAY.

### TOWER HAMLETS ENGINEERS.

Such an event as a Volunteer dinner in which nearly 300 officers and men have taken part had never taken place in connection with metropolitan Volunteers until last evening, when Col. Whethery, commanding officer of the above corps, entertained the whole regiment at a large banquet in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant.

The anniversary of the continuous yearly advancement of the rank of the 5 years' command, and to commemorate the recent official return to the War Office of 1,053 efficient members in respect of the past year. Col. Whethery's present, and the guests included Maj.-gen. Lord Methuen, Maj.-gen. Sir F. Grenfell, Insp.-gen. Auxiliary Forces; Col. Arbore, Commanding Royal Engineers; Home Dept., Maj.-gen. Mafland, Insp.-gen. of Fortifications; Col. Old, Maj.-gen. Middlemore; R. R. Col. Col. Keller, 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers; Col. Pearcey, 2nd Middlesex Artillery; Col. Josselyn, 1st Middlesex Engineers; Col. Maj. and Adj't. Harrison, R.E.; Maj. Cohen, Maj. Bateman (Tower Hamlets Engineers), and many others. Upon the removal of the cloth the usual good and patriotic toasts were duly honoured, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 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## THE TRANSVAAL. PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE QUEEN.

### QUEER STORY BY CABLE.

### JAMESON'S RELEASE CONDITIONAL ABROGATION OF THE CONVENTION DEMANDED.

### INDEMNITY OF TWO MILLIONS.

### REFORM COMMITTEE ARRESTED.

News respecting events in the Transvaal continues conflicting, and some of the telegrams, especially those prepared on the continent, are obviously misleading. The only authentic information so far published is that obtained through the Colonial Office, and at that office on Friday no official communication had been received with respect to the demands of President Kruger alleged in the telegram below. Nor is anything definite arranged with regard to Dr. Jameson's trial, whether here or at the Cape. MR. CHAMBERLAIN. It is announced from Johannesburg, under Friday's date, that 22 members of the Reform Committee, including Col. Rhodes, Sir Drummond Dunbar, Mr. Lionel Phillips, and Dr. Sauer, have been arrested on a charge of high treason, and conveyed to Pretoria. With regard to the Kaiser's interference, the "Globe" learns from a special correspondent that there is a suspicion in certain well-informed quarters that a treaty was concluded about 1885 between Germany and President Kruger. It is upon this document that the German Government is supposed to be basing its present attitude.

### JOHANNESBURG DISARMED.

The following special cable has been received at the London office of the Boer organ, the "Johannesburg Standard and Diggers' News":—

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 8. 11.33 p.m.—Johannesburg disarmed yesterday in response to the Government ultimatum. Quiet is now completely restored. Negotiations are proceeding at Pretoria. Sir J. De Wet and Sir S. Sheppard addressed the crowd here, urging the necessity of disarming. The feeling against the leaders of the revolutionary movement is intense, and frequent cries are heard of "Hang them!" Jameson and his men are to be handed over to the Imperial Government. The Pretoria Government have not yet decided how to deal with the leaders of the revolution. It is expected that the Chartered Company will be made to pay an indemnity of two millions sterling. The release of Jameson is dependent on the abrogation of the London Convention. Those in charge of the Consolidated Goldfields offices were delivering up their arms all Tuesday night. Business has been resumed. Women and children are returning to Johannesburg. Stock Exchange will resume. There is no exultation among the Boers, and everything is quiet. The Consolidated Goldfields offices are closed, and were protected last night against the crowd.

### PRESIDENT KRUGER'S REPLY TO THE QUEEN.

The following communication was received at the Colonial Office on Friday:—Telegrams from Sir Hercules Robinson, Jan. 9.—Referring to my telegram of to-day, I have received the following from President South African Republic:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of to-day with copy enclosed therein of a telegram received by your excellency from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting your excellency, by command of her Majesty the Queen, to inform me of a message in which her Majesty expresses her satisfaction at my decision to hand over the prisoners to her Majesty's Government. As I have already caused your excellency to be informed, it is really my intention to act in this sense, so that Dr. Jameson and the British subjects who were under his command may then be punished by her Majesty's Government, and I will make known to your excellency the final decision in this matter as soon as Johannesburg shall have reverted to a condition of quietness and order. In the meantime I have to request your excellency to assure her Majesty the Queen of my high appreciation of her words, and, in proffering her my respectful good wishes, to express my thanks for the same." (Signed) S. J. P. KRUGER, State President.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT KRUGER. The following despatch has been received at the Colonial Office:—Sir Hercules Robinson to Secretary of State, Pretoria, Jan. 7.—"Johannesburg surrendered unconditionally this afternoon and arms were given up. President of both African Republics has intimated his intention to hand over Jameson and other prisoners to High Commissioner on borders of Natal. You may, therefore, feel satisfied that crisis is over, and that all danger of further hostilities is at an end." The following telegram has been sent from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir H. Robinson:—

"Give the following message to the President of the South African Republic, for me. I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you that her Majesty has heard with satisfaction that you have decided to hand over the prisoners to her Government. This act will add to the credit of your honour, and will add to the peace of South Africa, and to that harmonious co-operation of the British and Dutch races, which is necessary for its future development and prosperity."

Telegrams from Sir H. Robinson to Mr. Chamberlain, Jan. 8:—The following telegram from Acting-administrator, Matabele-land received this evening.

Jan. 8.—"The following telegram from Sir H. Robinson ordering all Eng.-shmen in the Queen's name to refrain from any act calculated to endanger the peace, and, especially, to disavow any sympathy or co-operation with Dr. Jameson, whose incursion into the Transvaal had been declared by the Imperial Government to be illegal and injurious.

The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

The account of the "Times" correspondent of how he visited the battlefield says:—"Galloping over the rolling, open grassy downs in search of Dr. Jameson's force, which was expected to arrive at Johannesburg at any moment, my companion, Heygate, and myself saw beneath us two forces, both stationary. Then one began to move away, and from the regularity of its movement we recognized that this must be Dr. Jameson's trying to ride round the opposing Boer forces.

ANTICIPATING JAMESON.

30th.—President Kruger, knowing through his secret agents that a Chartered Co.'s force is advancing upon him, sends out 2,000 Boers to take up a strong position on the expected route. At the same time he has an interview with a committee of Johannesburg Utlanders, to whom he promises a variety of important concessions—the privilege of the franchise, equality of the English and Dutch languages in the schools, and we know not what else besides—on the sole condition that there should be no disturbance. Kruger also communicates with the Home Government drawing attention to Jameson's advance.

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The Boers numbered from 1,200 to 1,500. Dr. Jameson's force from 500 to 600, and the position was practically unassassable."

"THE ADORATION OF THE BOERS."

Reporting the scene at the surrender of the Chartered Co.'s administrator, the correspondent says:—"It was evident that probably no one had ever started on a more desperate venture than had this daring little force, and they gained by their gallantry the adoration not only of the Boer burghers who spoke to me, but of the whole town of Johannesburg. These Boers, rough, simple men dressed in ordinary civilian clothes, with merely a rifle slung over the shoulder to show they were soldiers, spoke in feeling terms of the splendid bravery shown by their assailants. They were perfectly calm, and spoke, without any boastfulness, in a self-reliant way. They said, pointing to the ground, that the thing was impossible, and hence the present result."

"DR. JIM" AND HIS "BETRAYAL."

Col. Ferreira, who escorted Dr. Jameson, is reported to have stated that he cried with rage on his way at his betrayal by Johannesburg. As to the responsibility of the Joha-

nesburgers, the "Times" correspondent there, telegraphing on Jan. 2, the day of the second battle and surrender, writes:—"We were allowed to ride close up, but were refused permission to see Dr. Jameson. It is therefore impossible to state his full reasons, but it is known that he was made aware that it was impossible to send assistance from here, and this may have influenced him in giving up the contest when he found the enemy's position so strong that in any case it would have been no disgrace to have been beaten by superior numbers of such a brave foe." From later advices it appears that the Boers captured 30 scouts of the Johannesburg volunteers, whom they surprised as they were in the act of mounting their horses. They also arrested 5 men whom they suspected of acting as Uitlander spies. Another important capture made by the burghers was that of 230 horses, 4 wagons, and 100 mules, which had been sent out from Johannesburg to meet the Chartered Co.'s force, and which had somehow or other missed Dr. Jameson's column. "A splendid burgher force, 5,000 strong," is described as having been drawn up outside Johannesburg on Jan. 3, and fresh contingents were constantly arriving; but this, of course, was a day after the surrender. Maj. Raleigh Grey has stated that he believed a mere diversion from the Johannesburg side, even without actual fighting on the part of the volunteers, would have saved the British force.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

Cape Town, Jan. 8. 12.30 p.m.—Petitions have been prepared in Cape Town to President Kruger asking him to release Dr. Jameson and his fellow-prisoners. 10,000 persons have already signed them.

Since the surrender of Dr. Jameson and the Chartered Company's force Mr. Cecil Rhodes has kept in strict seclusion. The impression is growing here that he may retire altogether from political life.

PAK-SHOT OF DELAGOA BAY.

With reference to the pre-emption of Delagoa Bay, the clause of the treaty of 1891 between Great Britain and Portugal reads as follows:—"The two Powers agree that in the event of one of them proposing to part with any of the territories to the south of the Zambezi assigned by these articles to their respective spheres of influence, the other shall be recognised as possessing a preferential right to the territories in question, or any portion of them, upon terms similar to those proposed."

ENGLISH ARMS FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

The Maxim-Nordenfelt Co., at Erith, have consigned a couple of truckloads of small arms to Pretoria for the South African Republic. The Colonial Office was first consulted as to whether the shipment of the guns would be permitted, and the answer was that they could be sent, no war having been declared.

It is rumoured that the Transvaal Government has placed a large order for guns with the Maxim-Nordenfelt Co., but much reticence is observed on the subject, and attempts to obtain an absolute confirmation have, so far, failed.

THE WOUNDED PRISONERS.

The Colonial Office have received a telegram which is a repetition of a telegram received by them on the 16th of January, giving names of persons in hospital, but in the message received the following alterations appear:—"George Lowen" has been altered to "George Coran," "Charles Lowe" to "Charles Lowe," "Macadam" to "Macadam," and "Harvey Steer" to "Harry Steer." Note.

The authorities do not know which of the telegrams is correct. Maj. Heany, whose portrait we give, was one of the members of Dr. Jameson's party.

UITLANDERS AND THE RAID.

The "Times" correspondent at Pretoria, in a telegram sent by way of Colesberg, in Cape Colony, in order to avoid mutilation of the despatch, gives an interesting and graphic account of the events at Johannesburg immediately preceding and following Dr. Jameson's raid. From this it is still more clearly apparent that the Uitlanders never expected Dr. Jameson's advance, and were indeed "aghast at the boldness of the move."

The Reform Committee were intent upon their direct dealings by way of deputations with the Transvaal Government, but had no thought of overturning the Republic. When arms were distributed the excitement in the town became intense. Everything was, however, orderly, and the enthusiasm was so great that the whole town was speedily absorbed in the movement, notwithstanding that at first, particularly among Americans and Germans, there was unwillingness to join it. On Dec. 31 a deputation arrived from Pretoria, requesting that a deputation might be sent from Johannesburg to discuss the matters in dispute, an armistice being arranged in the meantime; there being, however, "no agreement that action should not be taken against Dr. Jameson." On Jan. 1 was published the proclamation calling upon British subjects to give no help to Dr. Jameson. A request was then sent to Pretoria that Dr. Jameson might be allowed to enter Johannesburg un molested, the Uitlanders undertaking to send him back again. To this no answer was received. The Uitlanders, when they heard of the fighting, were taken by surprise, and it is said, no opportunity of collecting forces to send to Jameson's assistance. When the news of his surrender was received a body of 1,000 Uitlanders decided to go to his rescue, but were dissuaded from the hopeless task, it being pointed out to them that such a course might only make Jameson's position more dangerous. The position of the Reform Committee is thus stated:—"In the first place, they had not asked Dr. Jameson to come in when he did, and he embarrassed them greatly by doing so; in the second place, they had no idea that he stood so urgently in need of assistance; and, lastly, they were under the terms of an armistice pending the arrival of the High Commissioner. Nor is it altogether certain that any help they could send would have been effective.

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STORY OF THE CRISIS.

By the aid of the telegrams which daily come to hand from the Transvaal and the Cape it is now possible to construct something like a connected narrative of the events preceding and following the crisis of New Year's Day.

Dec. 27.—SITUATION IN JOHANNESBURG CRITICAL.

Thousands of inhabitants leaving the town. Protection to property refused by the Mercantile Association by the Boer Government.

28th.—PRICES OF PROVISIONS AT FAMINE RATES.

The distress among the poorer classes so keen that a fund of £75,000 is raised to relieve them. Mounted Boers parade the streets. Message appealing for help sent by Englishmen at Johannesburg to Dr. Jameson at Mafeking.

29th.—At the Boer camps rifle practice is going on. Arms and ammunition are being distributed to the Boers in the districts. Message sent to Sir Hercules Robinson by the Uitlanders stating that absolute information is forthcoming that the Boers are going to attack Johannesburg. Dr. Jameson and his little force start across the frontier in response to an urgent message.

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President Kruger, knowing through his secret agents that a Chartered Co.'s force is advancing upon him, sends out 2,000 Boers to take up a strong position on the expected route. At the same time he has an interview with a committee of Johannesburg Utlanders, to whom he promises a variety of important concessions—the privilege of the franchise, equality of the English and Dutch languages in the schools, and we know not what else besides—on the sole condition that there should be no disturbance. Kruger also communicates with the Home Government drawing attention to Jameson's advance.

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THE BOER POSITION.

Jan. 1.—With 2,000 Boers posted in their strong position at Krugersdorp, and the town of Johannesburg kept by the promises of President Kruger, and kept under the quiet orders of Sir H. Robinson, the game is in the hands of the Boers. In the afternoon Dr. Jameson and his men are attacked.

For 11 hours 400 men fought 2,000, making attack after attack with unfailing courage. Then through the whole of a night 12 miles southward of Krugersdorp they carried on the conflict.

2nd.—The morning found them once more facing the enemy at Doornkop, still struggling hard to break a way through an army which had now been reinforced by the State artillery. Until 11 a.m. the unequal battle went on, when the last cartridges were spent, and the men, who had had no food for 24 hours, with horses utterly worn out by incessant marching and charging, had no alternative but to surrender. Some almost slept in their saddles as they were being escorted, and when they arrived at Krugersdorp Market-square the scene will not soon be forgotten. The Boers were mixed with them and talked with them. Provisions were

brought and devoured with ravenous hunger. In many cases the Boers gave from their own stock of provisions to the starving men, for whom they expressed the utmost admiration for their pluckiness and determination.

Dr. Jameson and his principal officers, including Sir J. Willoughby, were brought separately from the main body of the captured troops. Although the Boers treated most of the prisoners with consideration, they jeered somewhat when Dr. Jameson was brought forward, but this was promptly suppressed by the commandants. Dr. Jameson and officers were temporarily housed in the Krugersdorp Court-house, together with the other officers captured previously.

TERMS OF THE TRUCE.

3rd.—Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to the High Commissioner to inform Mr. Hofmeyr that her Majesty's Government repudiate Dr. Jameson's action, and are doing all in their power to counteract the mischief which he has done. Mr. Hofmeyr waited on President Kruger on hearing of the defeat, and congratulated him on his burghers' victory, but begged him not to touch a hair of Dr. Jameson's head and to do his utmost to prevent the firing of a single shot in Johannesburg.

The Metford rifle is a most instructive feature of the engagement. Had Martini rifles been used, he said, almost every wound would have proved fatal. But so clean were the Metford bullets that one man through whose brain a bullet had passed was still alive.

ONES OF THE SURVIVORS.

A memorial service, appointed to be held on Thursday, at Croome Church, Worcester, was changed to one of thanksgiving for the safety of Capt. C. J. Coventry, who had been reported killed. Earl of Coventry received the following telegram of congratulation from the Queen:—"I cannot say how delighted I am to hear that your dear son is alive and recovering. Most warmly do I congratulate you." The Prince of Wales also telegraphed congratulations. Numerous were the other congratulatory messages that Lord Coventry is unable to reply to them individually, and therefore requests us to publish the following communication:—"Under God's Providence the life of my dear son, though he is wounded, has been spared. It is quite impossible for Lady Coventry and myself to find adequate language to express our heartfelt thanks for the kindness and good feeling shown towards us. We have been altogether unable to answer the vast number of kind letters and telegrams which have conveyed the most touching sympathy with us in our time of sorrow, and we hope our friends who have thus communicated will accept, by your courtesy, our very sincere thanks. Our hearts are full of thankfulness and joy, and the recollection of all the love and pity shown for our dear son will never fade from our memories.—Your obedient servant, COVENTRY." Capt. Coventry is second son of the Earl of Coventry. He was born in 1867, and was educated at Eton. While a Midshipman attached to the 3rd and 4th Worcester-shire, he joined the Hechuanland Police, and two years later—in 1891—became a captain in that corps.

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## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The Duke of Cambridge is staying at Carries.

Canon Ainger is preparing an annotated edition of Hood's poems on the same lines as his selection of Lamb.

The German Government is now proposing to expend upwards of two millions sterling on light railways.

The Home Secretary has definitely decided not to increase the number of the metropolitan police magistrates.

In the last 3 months of the past year the death-rate at Eastbourne was only 10.47 per 1,000 per annum.

Sir F. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., has been unanimously re-elected chairman of the Thunbers Conservancy Board.

Princess Louise has sent 6 framed pictures to the wards of the Victoria Hospital for Children.

Admiral Fournier, head of the new School of Naval Warfare established at Toulon, has officially assumed his post.

The Rev. P. J. Woodcock, vicar of St. Paul's, Boughton, Chester, has been given the living of Netherstone, Somerset.

Mr. Swinburne, in view of the forthcoming Burns centenary, has written a poem on the poet, which will appear in the "Nineteenth Century."

A man at Rockford, Illinois, has invented a typewriter no larger than a watch, on which he says it is possible to write faster than with the pen.

There are 45,000 artists in Paris, more than half of them painters. The number of paintings sent to the exhibitions last year was about 40,000.

The approximate number of sheep in New Zealand on April 30 last was 19,767,000, being a decrease of 4,635,000 compared with the previous year.

Commander Coombs has been appointed by Mr. Chamberlain Protector of Immigrants in Trinidad, in the place of Mr. Mitchell, who retires on pension.

At Accra, on the Gold Coast, the first daily newspaper of West Africa, the "Gold Coast Express," has been started. It is a four-page sheet, each page the size of ordinary letter paper.

Experiments in soaking seeds in a weak solution of nitrate of soda previous to sowing favour the operation of fertilisation, the results being an earlier germination and a more sturdy growth.

Paris will not be long without a hippodrome. Everything has been arranged, and the erection of a new one is to commence shortly. The site chosen for it is in close proximity to the Gare St. Lazare.

Three times as many American horses were sold in England last year as were called for in 1894, and their average price at the ports of shipment has been £31. They are used chiefly for draught in London.

Last week the annual death rate per 1,000 in London went up from 17.8 in the previous week to 20.1, the highest figure touched since the beginning of November. The rise in the rate is caused by an increase on the week of 265 deaths.

Most of the ivory that comes to the market is "dead"—that is, ivory taken from animals long since dead, and which has been stored away by the natives for years. There is no danger in Africa of the supply being exhausted, for several generations at least.

There is a spider in New Zealand that usually throws coils of its web about the head of its prey until the wretched victim is first blinded and then choked. In many unrefined dark nooks of the jungle you come across most perfect skeletons of small birds caught in these terrible snares.

A skate measuring 5 ft. 10 in. in length and 4 ft. 2 in. from fin to fin, and weighing 200 lb., was taken by a hook and line at San Francisco Bay the other day. It was the largest fish of the kind ever caught thereabouts, and it took half an hour of pulling and hauling by half a dozen men to land it.

The directors of Messrs. Chubb and Sons entertained Sir G. and Lady Chubb at Peckham Public Hall this week, to celebrate their silver wedding. The repast being over, Sir George and Lady Chubb were presented with an illuminated address and a fruit stand from the workmen, and a silver salver from the staff.

It is announced that an arrangement has been arrived at by the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church with a view to prevent "overlapping." Hove, where one of these churches is found ministering to the spiritual needs of a district, the other denomination will care fully avoid entering it.

A Runic stone, lately dredged out of Hayne Harbour, turns out to be part of the Norwegian exhibit at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, which was dropped overboard when it was being sent back to Norway. If this fact had not been remembered, the stone would probably have been taken for a relic of the Viking settlers of Normandy.

Sigmar de Prisco has been acquitted of having acted unlawfully in selling some of the antiquities found on his property at Bosco-reale, Italy. The case was tried in that town, and the magistrate gave the verdict that there was no case, seeing that De Prisco's act was quite legal, the articles 1 and 2 of the decree promulgated in the Bourbon times not being applicable in this instance.

A non-commissioned officer of the 7th Hussars, stationed at Nijm, made a wager that he would ride 400 kilometres in 10 hours, mounted on a cavalry horse 12 years old. He started on Sunday, and came in at a gallop on Friday morning, 17th 27 min. before time. He travelled in a circle from one neighbouring town to another, and during the whole time made only one stoppage, when he and his mount rested for 19 hours.

Referring to the report of a coloured man whose skin has changed from black to white, an Anglo-Indian describes a parallel case, which he thinks explains the cause. This case occurred in Central India, and was that of a native shopkeeper who underwent an apparently precisely similar change of skin, the white spot first showing on his lip. At the end of 13 years the man was snow-white from head to foot. It was nothing more or less than a case of white leprosy.

A curious discovery, of what is supposed to be a smuggler's cave, is reported from St. Margaret's, near Dover. While a field was being ploughed a piece of ground subsided, and one of the horses narrowly escaped falling in. On an examination being made a subterranean chamber was discovered. A well-known smuggler lived near the spot at the beginning of the century, when the field was a thick wood, and it is supposed that the chamber was a storehouse for smuggled goods.

An inquest was held at Penrhynwater, Gwynsborough, concerning the death of Benjamin Harris, who succumbed last week to injuries received in a fight on Dec. 28. Evidence showed that James Williams, with whom deceased fought, struck Harris in self-defence, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with this testimony, adding a rider calling attention to the state of lawlessness which now prevails in Penrhynwater.

In the French Army special furlough is often granted at harvest time to soldiers who happen to be the sons of small farmers. This has suggested to a soldier of the garrison of La Châtre an excuse for applying for a holiday. He wrote to his commanding officer, saying that he was badly wanted at home to help his father to reap the macaroni. The commanding officer had to point out to him, firstly, that this is not the harvest season;

secondly, that macaroni does not grow in the fields.

Mr. Alma Tadema was born on Jan. 8, 1836.

Gen. Biddulph's appointment as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is now gazetted. A Russo-Chinese Bank has been formed at St. Petersburg. It will support and develop trade in the Eastern States of Russia.

Sir F. Lockwood has been elected president of the York Radical Club for the current year.

Staff-commander Bullmore, who lately commanded the Lightning, and was tried by court-martial recently, has been appointed to the Wye.

The Church Lads' Brigade, of which the Duke of Connaught is president, enrolled no less than 230 new companies in the year 1895, as against 122 new companies in 1894.

It is not often that a single sermon runs through three editions in a month, but such has been the case with one by the Dean of Bristol, condemning charity bazaars, dinners, and fancy balls.

"Trilby" is said to be selling at the rate of "several tons per month." The demand for Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief" keeps up, and a new edition is now in the press.

The Italian agricultural report says that the olive harvest is nearly ended, and is everywhere abundant and of excellent quality. Work is going on well, and the country promises good results.

Mrs. Hannah Hughes, living at Bursbury, Cheshire, has just celebrated her 102nd year.

Possessing all her faculties in an extraordinary degree, she is able to go about without the assistance of a stick.

Mr. Haldane, M.P., held a conference with the Cockenzie fishermen on matters relating to their calling. The hon. gentleman urged the desirability of fishermen being directly represented on the new Scottish Fishery Board.

The new lava of Vesuvius is not anywhere near either of Cook's rope-line stations, but has approached close to the gate of their premises, which is situated near the Observatory. The rope-line stations are both out of and above the sphere of the present eruption.

The Scottish Episcopal Church continues to make progress, though it is still a small body. The number of communicants increased during last year from 39,831 to 40,753, and the number of Sunday scholars from 17,450 to 21,050. The clergy list shows an increase of 10.

A boy, about 12, had a remarkable escape at Waterloo Bridge. He was walking on the parapet when he lost his balance, and would have fallen into the river, but was seized by the legs by a man who was passing, and, after hanging legs downwards for some seconds, was safely hauled on the pavement.

Several Paris journals agree in stating that the late M. Lebady was the victim of extensive blackmailing operations, and the Comte de Cesti has been arrested on a charge of having obtained a million francs from him by fraud. M. Lebady is also said to have been shamefully preyed upon by his relatives.

A gas explosion occurred at the South-eastern Oil Stores, Blackheath, and Mrs. Florence Watson, wife of the manager of the shop, sustained burns on the hands and face. Several of the windows were blown out, and considerable damage was done to the building.

The body of a loom jobber, named John Walkden, of Snape-street, Radcliffe, was found in a hot-water lodge belonging to the mill of Messrs. Tootal, Lee, and Broadhurst, at Radcliffe.

The man had been missing from his home since Friday night. Upwards of £12 was found in the dead man's pockets.

The Rev. Mr. Price, aged 92, who died this week at Ilfracombe, where he had ministered for 50 years, was the first Bishop President of the Free Church of England, and the eldest son of Isaac Price, of Boulth, Birtshire, an influential and leading elder of the Welsh Presbyterian body.

Bishop Koyston, formerly of the Marquis, who since 1891 has acted as "Episcopal Curate" to the Bishop of Liverpool, has been rewarded by the latter with one of the few comfortable livings in Lancashire.

The vicarage of Childwall, to which he has been promoted, is worth a trifle under £2000 a year, while the population is only about 2,250.

New illuminants are a marked feature of these latter days. The principle of a gas-wire mantle, after a chequered early career, seems to have established itself in the shop, sustained burns on the hands and face. Several of the windows were blown out, and considerable damage was done to the building.

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Bishop Koyston, formerly of the

F. FIELD, AND RIVER,  
BY LARRY LINX.

This article should remember that the opinions expressed therein are given upon the merits of the horses mentioned, and not upon the merits of the jockeys or drivers. All that can be made subject to horses starting, and any alteration in the names of horses or drivers, which affects the opinion held of him by Larry, goes to prove his point.

He would be thankful for small mercies, and there is not that racing men, cross-country riders, and horsemen, if they could have expressed them.

The affirmative, were intensely relieved by the negative, and the negative, by the affirmative. It is obvious, that a critic's fault is his failing to give a reason for the executives of the National Hunt control. Frost, now, with his few exceptions, has been mainly composed by their absence, and in only one instance, Dunsell Park, has the word postponement been uttered.

What the second half of the season will tell out remains to be seen.

If this we have been surprised by this class of five days out of six is enough for any racing

at all inactivity of the past week was broken by

the nomination of the nominations for the chief springtide meetings.

It will be noted that the Lincolnshire

Derby has been entered into a subscription of

£1,000, and this example has been followed by

the City and Suburbans.

The clauses of the

Lincoln and the Judders Stake remain unaltered.

Importance can be attached to the change in

the Cup, as the reduction in the value of the

stakes made up in a species.

Thus, as it is, the

Derby is not attract more than half a dozen starters

outside, but if a sweepstakes of £250 were

offered, it must be remembered that the cash

worth £1,000, with double that amount in cash

probably than off the first, second, and third hor-

es, and so on, in this case.

Then, there is the rich Coronet Stakes for two-

year-olds established in 1890. In that year the ill-

Desester won, while, subsequently, Dunsell

Ledes, Whistlers, and Persimmons followed.

It is not in this year, however, that the

Derby cup, still, remains to be won.

Altogether, there were two or three forward

of the performances, notably those of Marcellus

when he fairly settled Buccaneer and Orrivets,

victory of Le Fleche.

That giant, St. Gatien,

whom we all wish well out of his dilemma,

was beaten.

On the Derby seems utterly paralysed, while

the 2,000 has not yet been mentioned. A

raging shot was fired with regard to the

and of the turf prior to the end of last year's

year, but these cannot be accounted of much

The free and open weather with which we

are favoured is certainly有利 for the coming tray-

er, if weather continues, and frost and snow do

prevail, we shall see a riper field at the Lincoln-

and past what we have found in years past,

should prove especially beneficial to our three-

s. Mr. Leopold Rothchild's pair, St.

and C. S. Silby, and the horse bought through

the agency of C. M. Wells and H. T. Wallis, Cam-

bridge Blue, will be too strong for

the Derby.

Talking of that famous dead heat reminds me

of the property of Sir John

ab, whom we all wish well out of his dilemma,

as it is.

On the same day Middlesex gained their first suc-

cess of the season in a county engagement, scoring

4 goals (2 penalties) and 1 try to 0 against Eastern

Counties at Ipswich. Places were found for several

promising young players, as it was known that the

Eastern Counties had no strong

and these acquitted themselves most creditably,

Lulham, of the Old Merchant Taylors, making

a very successful first appearance at centre three-

quarter. With more experience on the part of the

local players the Eastern Counties should soon be

able to put out a pretty strong team.

Things in the cross-country way were very quiet

indeed on the 1st inst. The championships are

now in progress, and the trials for the coming tray-

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Taylor Sharp has nominated Ella Tweed, who has shown her best form over this course.

With regard to the other events of springtime, I shall defer my remarks until a later time. The Ascot Gold Cup has a splendid entry, and I trust it will not fail to out a small field, as it has done for several years. The pick of the lot are Florizel II., Closutton, and Ascot Major, Sir John, St. Fréquin, Calaisire, Cariou, and Gainsborough II., who might represent France, and Victor Wild. The American Santa Anita is also entered, and so, too, is Teufel, the son of Despair, who blotted St. Fréquin's escutcheon with its only blot. This colt has never known defeat, and it must not be forgotten that he is the Derby. Here is an acute picture for you.

The recent victory of England over Wales was decidedly of a surprising character. There was some little difficulty in getting the Welsh to check the scoring of the brilliant Welsh backs, and it was known that our chief hope in this direction was to smash up their forwards, and so prevent the backs from getting a fair start. Never did the most sanguine, however, dream that these tactics would be so successful.

What the second half of the season will tell out remains to be seen.

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five days out of six is enough for any racing

at all inactivity of the past week was broken by

the nomination of the nominations for the chief

springtide meetings on Wednesday, January 22nd.

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